

Mapline

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

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Dalia Varanka, *Editor*

Nineteenth-Century Maps and Views of Dublin Castle Administration



The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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1.
(on previous page) Great Court Yard, Dublin Castle. The statue of Justice is over the gate on the right-hand side of the illustration. From George N. Wright, *Ireland Illustrated* (London, 1829).

2.
Detail, Phoenix Park. The demesne of the viceregal lodge covered 160 acres. From *Ordnance Townland Survey of Ireland, County of Dublin, Sheet 18*, (Dublin, 1843).

In a speech to a convention of Irish nationalists in November 1873, Isaac Butt, the progenitor of the home rule for Ireland movement, poked some fun at Dublin Castle, the seat of government and administration in Ireland. Priming his audience, Butt solemnly recalled that it had been said throughout the country that Dublin Castle was little more than 'the Devil's half-acre' in Ireland. He then told the crowd that his friend, Professor Galbraith of Trinity College, Dublin, had not been prepared to accept that calculation until he had actually walked around the Castle's grounds. Butt then concluded happily, declaring that after the professor had scrupulously measured the grounds, he learned that they did indeed make up a half-acre— whoever owned it!

There was, of course, a serious side to Butt's remarks that day, for he also declared in his speech that the British government was at war with the Irish people, and that the system of government administered from Dublin Castle was at war with the interests of the Irish nation. His words were prophetic too. Between 1916 and 1922, sites that were associated with Dublin Castle administration were at the center of the battle.

For nineteenth-century Irish nationalists like Butt and those who succeeded him, Dublin Castle symbolized the power of an alien government in their country. That power was excercised through an extensive bureaucracy that included some forty departments, commissions and offices, local and county courts, and a supreme court of judicature. These agencies conducted their business in buildings located throughout Dublin, and ten of them were outposts of imperial agencies whose headquarters were in London.

Central Dublin was relatively limited in area and was very well mapped. Using the maps and views preserved at The Newberry Library, we can take the reader on a sort of cartographic tour of the British administration in late nineteenth-century Dublin. The Castle (fig. 1) was the center of the administration, and several of its component parts figured in celebrated incidents in modern Irish history. The chief secretary's offices were dynamited in 1894 by revolutionaries who maintained that these offices were breeding grounds for schemes to revoke *habeas corpus* and suspend other civil rights. In fact, Castle officials once conspired to link Charles Stewart Parnell,



3.

The Genealogical Office and the clock tower, completed in 1760, stand near the Castle's original gates.
Robert Pool and John Cash, *Views of the Remarkable Public Buildings...of Dublin* (Dublin, 1780).



4.

The Four Courts, Dublin. From Wright, *Ireland Illustrated* (London, 1829).

Butt's successor as the chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, to the assassination of the lord lieutenant, Frederick Cavendish, and the under-secretary, Thomas Burke, as they strolled near their residences in Phoenix Park (fig. 2) one morning in 1882. The Genealogy Office was immortalized one night in 1907 when the Ulster King of Arms forgot to close the safe, and the so-called Irish crown jewels were stolen (fig. 3). Militant Irish socialists, organized by James Connolly in the Irish Citizen Army, practised for revolution in 1913 by conducting manoeuvres around the Castle; other revolutionaries nearly captured it during the Easter Rising of 1916.

The Castle's gate, which featured statues of Mars and Justice, attracted special attention (fig. 1 and 3). Mars ably represented imperial power, but Justice stood facing into the Castle yard and away from the city. Keen-eyed Dubliners noted that after rainfall, her scales would move out of balance. Eventually, an enterprising civil servant drilled holes in the pans. Still, no self-respecting nationalist would walk through the Castle's gate, so that meetings with Castle officials generally took place in the home of a neutral official or at some other inoffensive site.

Justice was administered and meted out in the Four Courts (fig. 4). Completed in 1796 by the celebrated architect James Gandon, the Four Courts were one of Dublin's most elegant buildings. Figures of Moses, Justice,

Mercy, Wisdom and Authority graced the portico. Inside, there were the four courts as well as the rooms of the masters of the courts, record offices, a library, and robing rooms. The building's focal point was the central hall, which on a typical day was jammed with barristers, solicitors, clients, messengers, vendors, court personnel, and people on display. There was also plenty of pomp, as justices made a striking appearance in their flowing red robes and white wigs. Above them all, Moses, Solon, Confucius, and Ollamh Fodhala, among others, appeared on the medallions in the dome, while statues of Eloquence, Mercy, Prudence, and others stood against the walls. The building escaped the violence of the Irish revolution of 1916–21, only to suffer severe damage during the Irish civil war in 1922.

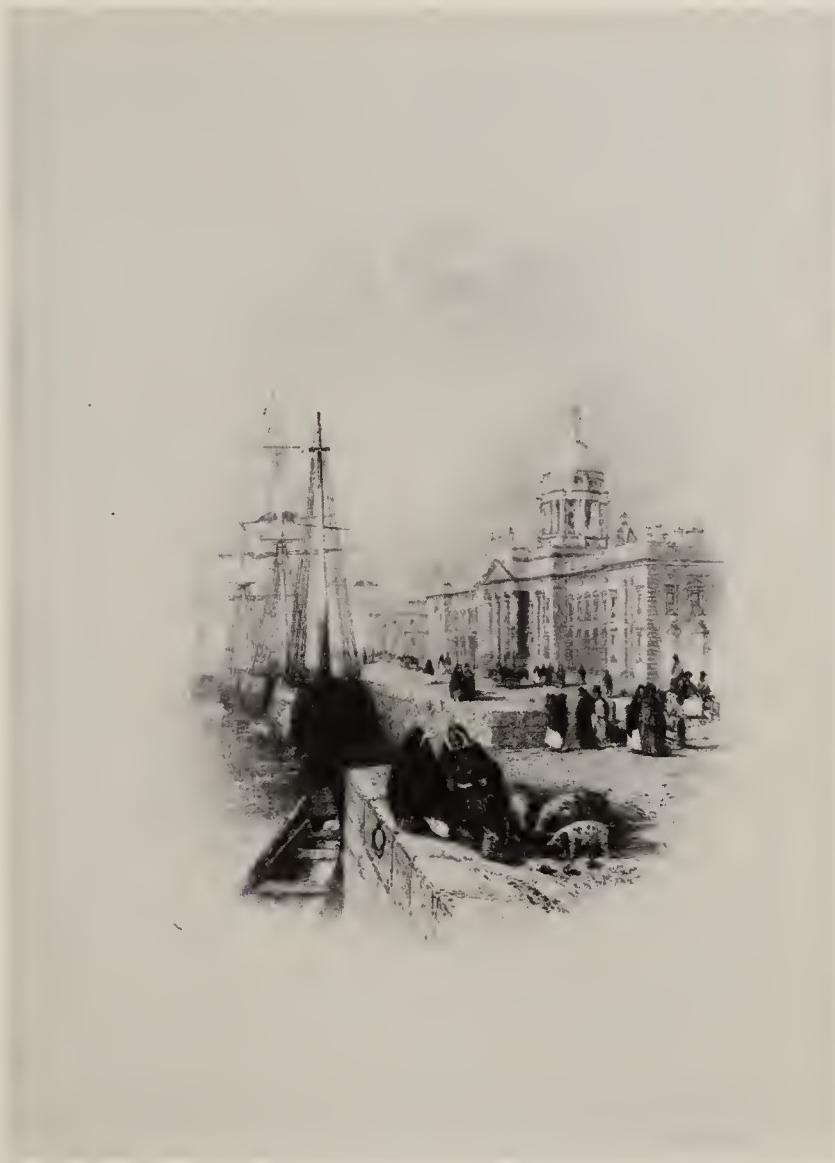
While the bureaucracy and judiciary were directed from offices in Dublin Castle and the four courts, some of the administrative departments had their offices in various parts of the city. The National Schools had beautifully appointed offices in Tyrone House near the slums around Marlborough Street. Nassau Street housed some minor departments; and Merrion Square, famous for its Georgian architecture, housed the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The Royal Irish Constabulary barracks and some prisons were located on the outskirts of the city.



Detail, Map of Dublin. The medieval streets and lanes of central Dublin are easily observed in this mid-nineteenth century map produced by the J. C. Bartholomew Company. Dublin Castle is in the middle; other buildings and sites that made up the so-called Castle system were scattered throughout the city center.

Two departments were housed in particularly imposing buildings. The General Post Office, a giant neo-classical structure, dominated Sackville (now O'Connell) Street. Patrick Pearse launched the Irish revolution from its steps when he read a proclamation of independence on Easter Monday, 1916. After several days of intense fighting, the building was severely damaged by cannon fire from Trinity College and from British gun boats positioned on the River Liffey.

The Local Government Board and several smaller departments were housed in the Custom House on the River Liffey (fig. 5). By most accounts, the Custom House was the most beautiful building in the city. Designed by Gandon, the Custom House was surrounded by spacious gardens and trees. The portico featured a relief of Britannia embracing Hibernia, an allusion to political union. A statue of Hope stood high atop the graceful dome. Nearby, sailing ships crowded the quays in order to load and unload cargoes at adjacent warehouses. During the nineteenth century, the Custom House was linked to the political questions of the proper assessment and collection of customs and excise revenue in Ireland. The building was gutted by fire in the closing days of the Irish revolution when local customs and excise offices across the country were destroyed by the Irish Republican Army.



There was also a religious and political dimension to the Irish administration that in the public mind linked other buildings and institutions to the Castle. During the nineteenth century, unionists, who were generally Protestant, dominated the leading positions in the bureaucracy and in the courts at the expense of Catholic nationalists, who resented being largely excluded from the positions of responsibility. Most leading bureaucrats and judges belonged to the Kildare Street Club or the Masonic Lodge on Molesworth Street; they were alumni of Trinity College, and many of them studied law at the King's Inns. Even Phoenix Park was associated with the Castle because the leading members of the Irish executive happened to live there (fig. 2). It also housed the offices of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. The lord lieutenant's demesne, mapped in meticulous detail by the Ordnance Survey in 1843, was the scene of lively garden parties and levees that were attended by British military officers, Ireland's wealthier citizens, leading bureaucrats and a few so-called 'Castle Catholics.'

The beautiful buildings that housed the offices of the Irish bureaucracy and judiciary stood in stark relief to their surrounding areas in 'dear, dirty Dublin.' As symbols of an alien power, they were the targets for dynamiters and arsonists. Because the buildings could be defended, they were seized, occupied, and turned against their masters. In time, the damaged architectural masterpieces were restored and returned to their former use. In 1922, however, the Irish Free State government had no wish to headquartered the bureaucracy that it inherited in Dublin Castle. Instead, only two important departments were placed within its spacious confines—the state police and the tax collectors. To the new ministers, this seemed only fitting.

Sources

Freeman's Journal, November 22, 1873. J. B. MacGuire, *Dublin Castle: Historical Background and Guide* (Dublin: Office of Public Works). Maurice Craig, *Dublin, 1660-1860* (London, 1952). Leitch Ritchie, *Ireland: Picturesque and Romantic* (London, 1837). P. W. Joyce, *Atlas and Cyclopedias of Ireland* (Dublin, 1902). *Ordnance Townland Survey of Ireland*, 1843. Robert Pool and John Cash, *Views of Remarkable Public Buildings of Dublin* (Dublin, 1780). *A Tour through Ireland in 1779* (Dublin, 1780). George N. Wright, *Ireland Illustrated* (London, 1829).

Lawrence W. McBride is Assistant Professor of History at Northern Illinois University. This article draws on maps, prints, and books from the Special Collections of The Newberry Library.

5.

Custom House, Dublin. Ships and Dubliners crowd the quays in front of another of Gandon's masterpieces. From Ritchie, *Ireland: Picturesque and Romantic* (1837).

THE EIGHTH SERIES OF KENNETH NEBENZAHL, JR. LECTURES

The Nebenzahl Lectures duly took place on November 7th to 9th, and were very well attended, with visitors and friends coming from all over the country. Professor Sir John Hale had regretfully withdrawn from the series, which left a gap for early modern Italy. The final order of presentation therefore went like this:

Thursday General introduction and lecture on "The kings of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century France" by David Buisseret

Friday "The Austrian Habsburgs" by Professor James Vann, of Emory University.

"The Spanish Habsburgs" by Professor Geoffrey Parker, of Saint Andrew's University

"The monarchs of sixteenth-century England" by Peter Barber, of The British Library

"Monarchs and magnates: maps of Poland in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries" by Professor Michael Mikoś of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee

Saturday "Princes and republics of Italy," a discussion with presentations by Martha Pollak of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and Professor John Marino of the University of California at San Diego.

"How did the Fathers of the Republic use maps?" by Professor William Goetzmann of the University of Texas at Austin.

On the Saturday afternoon there was the traditional period for general open discussion. Most participants agreed that an interesting process, by which kings and ministers in early modern Europe came to see the administrative use of maps, had been elucidated for different times and places. There seemed to be something of a general pattern, in that the demands of war generally seemed to have initiated state mapping, which only in its last phase turned to the more sophisticated notion of using cartographic material for specific civilian administrative problems. Some discussants expressed regret that more attention was not paid to the classical background, and it was noted that similar presentations on the Sweden of Gustavus Adolphus, and on the early Dutch Republic, would probably have been enlightening. On the whole, though, the participants seemed to agree that a novel and interesting subject had been given a promising first treatment. It is hoped that the lectures will find their way into published form as soon as possible.

The accompanying exhibit

An exhibition was mounted to accompany the lectures, and consisted of fifty items, chosen to illuminate the theme of cartography as a tool of government. The curator for the exhibition was James Akerman, who in collaboration with David Buisseret also produced a fifty-page catalog. This catalog, which has ten plates, is available from the Library's bookshop for \$5.



George Kish and Brian Harley at the Nebenzahl Lectures, November 1985. Photograph by Peter Weil.





Kenneth Nebenzahl awarding the Nebenzahl Prize to Josef Konvitz. Photographs by Peter Weil.

FIRST AWARD OF THE NEBENZAHL PRIZE

In 1978, Mr. Kenneth Nebenzahl established at the Center a prize, to be awarded for "an original, scholarly, book-length manuscript on any aspect of the history of cartography." The winning author receives an award of \$1500, and the manuscript is then published by the University of Chicago Press, in the Center's publication series.

The prize was awarded for the first time this year, at the opening of the Nebenzahl Lectures. The winner was Dr. Josef Konvitz, of Michigan State University, who had submitted a manuscript entitled "Cartography in France, 1660-1848: Science, engineering and statecraft." Dr. Konvitz was already known for his studies of port cities in France, and for his work on the history of cartography. The award seems particularly felicitous, in that it neatly complements the theme of this year's Nebenzahl Lectures.



Exhibition: *Tools of Empire*

This exhibition, planned for The Library's Hermon Dunlap Smith Gallery in June 1986, seeks to combine different kinds of evidence from the period of European expansion into North America, and North American expansion from the eastern seabord across the continent.

From the sixteenth century onward, the primary vehicle for migration was the ship, at first powered by sail and then eventually by steam. Each of the European powers had its characteristic ship-forms, and we hope to provide a representative selection of models of these vessels. They will be arranged chronologically, with a commentary designed to bring out both the distinctive origins of the different forms, and also the modifications which they underwent in the process of maritime expansion. The models will be borrowed from members of the Chicago Maritime Society, from members of the Northshore Deadeyes, and, it is hoped, from various institutions.

Accompanying these models will be copies of the maps which made the voyages possible. These maps will be drawn from the collections of the Library, which has material from all the principal European schools of maritime cartography. If possible, there will also be a selection of nautical navigation-instruments.

The aim of this exhibition is to draw attention to the remarkable nature of the Chicago-area maritime heritage. It ought to be possible to produce a show which, in combination with a well-conceived catalog, will appeal to a very wide range of people.

Newberry Acquisition

The first edition of Nicolas Sanson's world atlas, *Cartes générales de toutes les parties du monde*, (Paris: Pierre Mariette, 1658), was probably the most important single product of French commercial cartography of the seventeenth century and fitting testimony to a great cartographic and scholarly talent. Appearing near the beginning of Louis XIV's long personal rule of France, the atlas is one of the first products of the French school of cartography that would seize primacy in printed map-making from the Dutch during the Sun King's reign. Sanson's role in founding this school is usually perceived to be more important than his own cartographic prowess. Measured simply in terms of their topographical content or accuracy, perhaps Sanson's maps are not, in themselves, significant improvements on those of his Dutch predecessors and contemporaries; but taken as a whole the *Cartes générales...* was the most carefully designed, scholarly, and innovative world atlas since Mercator's *Atlas* of 1595.

One reflection of the scholarly effort Sanson put into his atlas is the set of sixty-four geographical tables that accompanies it. First published in 1644–45, the tables offer insights into the teaching methods of the time and how Sanson constructed the atlas. In the first few tables, the major physical features of the world, its continents, rivers, seas, and islands, are grouped by the continent of their location. Next, several tables divide and subdivide each continent into its constituent parts. Then the major regions and sovereignties of Europe (including their overseas possessions) are dissected down to the level of individual provinces and the cities found therein. Finally, a series of tables recites the structure of the ancient world. The pyramidal or hierarchical structure of the tables was considered to be a useful device to aid the learning of geography by rote. The whole is also reminiscent of the classification system Linnaeus would later devise for the living world, and betrays a penchant for such devices in much early modern thought that seems almost obsessive to our eyes.

More importantly for the history of atlas making, after some examination it is clear that Sanson's tables were more than just idle scholarly playthings, but were the matrix upon which the entire atlas was constructed. The maps in the atlas are arranged in precisely the same order as the tables themselves; and in most cases the order in which information is presented *within* an individual table





parallels the order in which the relevant maps are arranged. The hierarchy of regions and subregions portrayed by the tables is also duplicated to the finest detail by the maps. The table for the Iberian Peninsula, for example, sets out exactly the same divisions and subdivisions as are displayed on the map; and these are given the same symbolic weight in each. Even the major cities identified in each province match those labelled in bolder face and marked by tiny stylized views (as opposed to plain circles for less important places) on the map. Such attention to organizational detail sets the *Cartes générales*... apart from the more haphazardly constructed world atlases typical of the seventeenth century.

A second testimony to the intellectual precocity of Sanson's atlas are two thematic maps of France, one showing the post-roads (shown here) and one the hydrography. These are the first ever in a world atlas to give a selective view of individual aspects of a country's geography. Not until after thematic mapping was well established as a form, some 200 years later, would this kind of map become common in atlases.

Finally, the composition of the *Cartes générales*... reflects Sanson's balanced scholarship. As was typical of Sanson's day and common even now, the collection is heavily biased in favor of maps of Europe, especially western and central Europe. Of the total of 104 modern maps (excluding the 17 maps of the ancient world) in our copy, 70 (67%) are maps of Europe, of which 63 were devoted to the British Isles, France, Spain and Portugal, Italy, and Greater Germany (including the Low Countries, East Prussia, Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary). Within this heavily mapped area of western and central Europe, however, coverage was fairly even-handed. Similarly, Sanson's maps of Asia, Africa, and the Americas aimed at comprehensive and unbiased coverage. In this way, the author was able to produce a fairly small collection of maps which offered uniformly large-scale mapping. His balanced coverage of parts of the world reveals that Nicolas Sanson was a truly international geographical scholar. In this respect, he was one of the last of a breed. Most of the general atlases that would follow his great work would display the nationalism that was about to sweep across Europe.

The Newberry's copy of the Cartes générales... and the accompanying geographical tables were recently purchased with funds from the Library's Andrew McNally Cartographic Fund.



The September program of the Michigan Map Society was held at the Bentley Library, where Len Combs showed some plats and maps of the Earl Delavergne collection, and this was followed by a tour, with Jim Cravin, of the restoration, preservation, and bookbinding facilities on the lower level of that structure. This event was combined with the meeting of the Board of Directors, and elections for 1985-86 officers of the Society were conducted. The results are as follows: Robert C. Maday, President; Laurence M. Luke, Treasurer; Frank J. Kerwin, Secretary; and David Bosse, Vice President and Program Director. Annual dues were raised to \$15 per year.

The October meeting, on the 30th, was held at the State Street Book Store. Kevin Sheets spoke about "Buying and Selling Prints in the Open Shop." The December 18th meeting will be a show-and-tell and request night for members at the Clements Library at 7:00 p.m.

The Michigan Map Society has embarked on a publications program that might well be a model for other societies and institutions. Someone in the Society apparently has access to a very large xerox machine that will make copies on a continuous roll of paper 24 inches wide. The copies are thus full-size and as sharp and accurate as a good xerox copy. Apparently members have made available maps from their collections to be reproduced in this way. Their current list shows about 100 titles and the copies are presumably made on an "on demand" basis. The prices vary from \$9.00 to \$12.00 and, as they explain in the catalog, "differences in price reflect differences in size of map to be reproduced. One-third of the price is the cost of reproduction, one-third is the cost of managing and publicity, and one-third is a tax-deductible contribution to the Michigan Map Society, to further its educational programs and projects.... On this basis, we are able to offer surprisingly precise and attractive copies of maps from our collections at a price low enough so you can afford them. They are not all cleaned up and perfect, like map reproductions available from a number of sources such as *Imago Mundi*. They are 'as is.' But there is much more variety available in this collection and you can get as few or as many as you wish. Furthermore, you can put them on your walls and enjoy them without feeling guilty about preservation, or worrying about the security of a very valuable map."

All in all, this seems to us a sensible and practical means of disseminating old maps and we wish the Michigan Map Society well with their venture. Copies of the catalog are available from Kevin Sheets at State Street Bookstore, 316 S. State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. The telephone number is 313-994-4041. There is no charge for the catalog.

After five years of suspended activity, the Wisconsin Map Society will again hold regularly scheduled meetings beginning in 1986. On 5 October 1985, a group of ten interested members met at the AGS Collection in Milwaukee to revive the society, which was established in 1976, but disbanded in 1981. They adopted the original bylaws and constitution, and officers were elected.

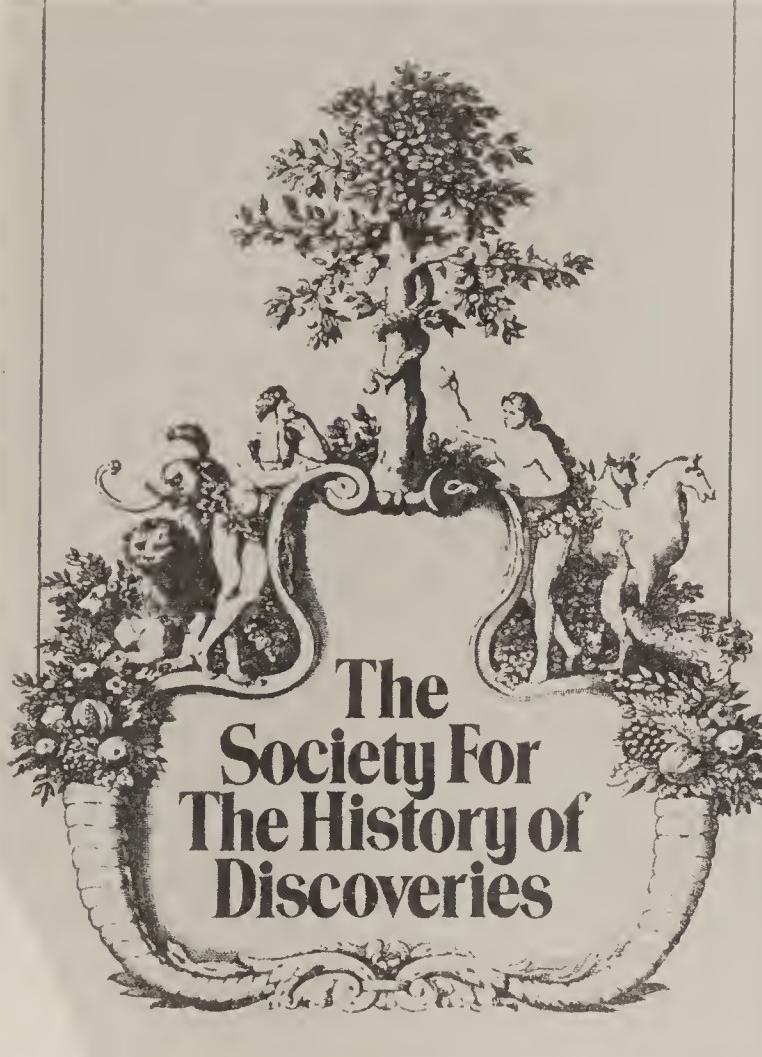
The Wisconsin Milestone, issued quarterly, will serve as the Society's official journal. Another publication, *The Chartmaker*, will be published infrequently and will present historical and current topics relating to mapping in Wisconsin. This reflects the general purpose of the group, which is to support and encourage the study of maps related to the state of Wisconsin.

Annual dues have been set at \$5.00 for individuals, \$10.00 for institutions, or \$200.00 for a single lifetime payment. The Wisconsin Map Society's mailing address is in care of Virginia Schwartz, Secretary, at the following address: Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI, 53233.

The Chicago Map Society

Five meetings are so far planned for 1986:

- 16 January** Jerry Musich, West Chicago Historical Museum, on "Reading early Illinois Railroad maps"
- 20 February** Program on conservation by Mr. Weinberg of the Graphic Conservation Company
- 15 March** Field-trip to the Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan
- 17 April** open
- 15 May** meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Society.



NACIS

IMAGES OF THE EARTH

Members of the North American Cartographic Information Society convened in Skokie and Chicago, Illinois, for the fifth annual meeting on 10–13 November 1985. Among the broad range of topics was a paper session called "Historical Map Information," chaired by James O. Minton, University of Arizona. The participants were: Richard A. Sambrook, Michigan State University (Maps of Fort Michilimackinac); William G. Dean, University of Toronto (*Historical Atlas of Canada*); Franciska K. Safran, State University of New York (Facsimile printing of *Holland Land Company* maps); and Anne Godlewska, University of Wisconsin (*The History of Cartography* project). These papers showed again how many excellent themes remain to be developed in the history of cartography.

A dues increase approved at the business meeting will help support a quarterly bulletin to be published by the Society. The increase will be in effect as of 1 January 1987, at which time the first issue of the publication is expected as well. In accord with a movement toward greater continental representation the bulletin will be published in both English and Spanish. Ron Bolton was nominated to the executive board as Managing Editor.

The sixth annual meeting of NACIS will be 15–18 October 1986 at the Philadelphia Hilton Hotel. Conference Director is Dennis White, Chief of the NCIC office at the Mid-Continental Mapping Center (USGS, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, Missouri 65401). The meeting will be held jointly with the International Map Dealers Association.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Map & Geography Round Table will meet in conjunction with the American Library Association, 28 June–3 July 1986, in New York. Interested *Mapline* readers may wish to contribute papers for a session on the history of cartography, as expressed through literary concepts of geography. Oral presentations should be no longer than 20 minutes in length, though their written counterparts may well be quite lengthy; illustrations, particularly slides, are welcome. Papers selected for presentation will be considered for future publication by the round table.

Abstracts should be sent by 15 December 1985, to Linda Carlson Sharp, Indiana Historical Society Library, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; notification of selections will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Minute Particulars

So Geographers, in Afric-Maps
With Savage-Pictures fill their Gaps,
And o'er uninhabitable Downs
Place Elephants for want of Towns.
Jonathan Swift: *Of Poetry, A Rhapsody*

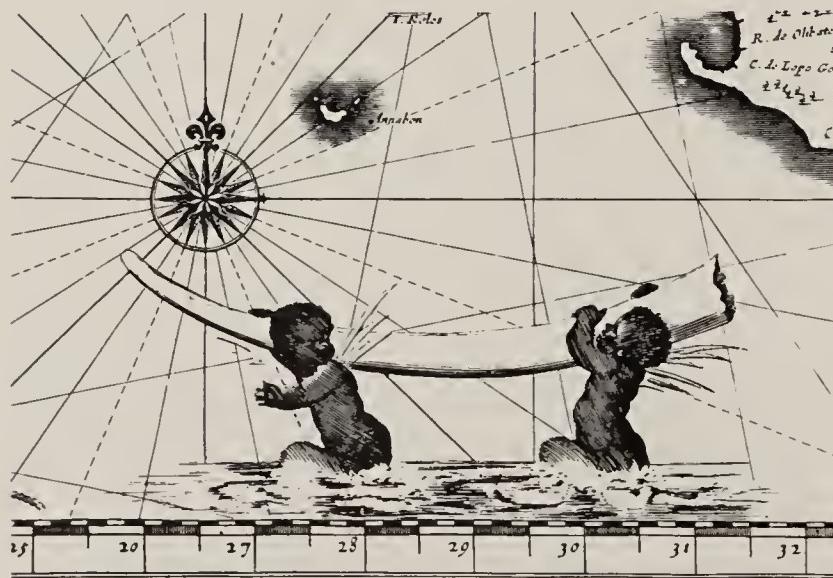
When reading perhaps the best-known verse associated with cartography or geography, it is not at all difficult to conjure up precise images which may have prompted Swift's wry quatrain. At first glance, one may accept the premise of the rhyme: why should an elephant gambol across Africa's interior, if not to decorate and fill an embarrassingly blank space?

The careful reader will be suspicious of this initial reaction. The argument's weakness suggests itself: Why not the elephant? If the cartographer's intent were merely to fill space, then any animal, vegetable, or mineral would fill that space equally well. The elephant, however, was identified as a native of Africa by Agatharchides Cnidius, around 182 B.C., and held sway as one of the chief zoographical "markers" for Africa as early as the fourteenth century.

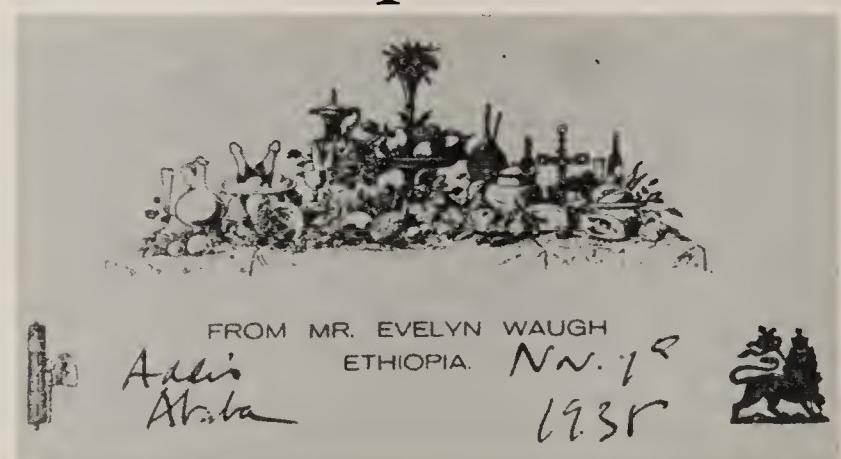
Place-name derivations give additional strength to the elephant's identification with Africa. Aswan, southernmost city of Egypt at the cataracts of the Nile, is in an area now hardly hospitable to the elephant. Yet the folk name of Aswan's location is Yebu, or "elephant land;" later permutations of the name led progressively from es-Swenet to the Phoenicians, Syene to the Greeks, and finally to Swan/As-suan/Aswan. These last translate directly as "trade." Further evidence for the linking of elephants to the Aswan area comes from the largest island at the cataracts, still known today as Elephantine Island.

The importance of trade to cartography generally, and elephants to the African trade in particular, may be summed up by the ever-present, ever-helpful cherubs of J. Blaeu's *Atlas maior* (1662). Here they merrily tote a sizeable burden of ivory across the base of the map of Guinea, perhaps giving the lie to Swift's dismissal of early cartographic logic.

Linda Carlson Sharp
Indiana Historical Society



Map Talk



Dear Mother & Father,

I am stopping the night here—Dire-Daoua—on my way to Harar for a few days. I am not sorry to have left Addis. Irene Ravensdale left me this morning for Khartoum & I go on alone with two native servants. It is a 2 days ride to Harar. You will see a railway marked there on the map but that is one of the many cartographical jokes of the country.

The Letters of Evelyn Waugh, Mark Amory, ed., 1980.

Calendar

22 October–28 December 1985

"Maps, Monarchs and Ministers: A Cartographic Exhibit" is open Mondays through Saturdays at The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

8 November 1985–February 1986

An exhibition called "Charting the Pacific Basin, 1768–1842" is on display at The Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

4 January 1986

The New York Map Society meeting, to be announced. The Society's address is c/o The Map Division, New York Public Library, 42nd St. and 5th Ave., New York, NY 10018.

8 January 1986

David Buisseret will speak at The Clements Library for the Michigan Map Society. This talk will coincide with the opening of the exhibit "Art of the Map Maker, Dutch Cartography from the Middle Ages to the Industrial Revolution." Information about the Michigan Map Society is available from Frank Kerwin, 24055 Jefferson, Suite 200, St. Clair Shores, MI 48080.

16 January 1986

Jerry Musich, West Chicago Historical Museum, will present "Reading early Illinois Railroad maps" to the Chicago Map Society at 5:30 p.m. at The Newberry Library.

18 January 1986

The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission will host a meeting of the Map Society of the Delaware Valley. For further information, write Chris Lane 8405 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19118.

1 February 1986

Michael Robinson, specialist at Phillips Galleries, will present "Whys and Wherefores of Buying and Selling at Auction" to the New York Map Society at 11:00 a.m., Museum of Natural History, New York.

20 February 1986

The Chicago Map Society will have a program on conservation by Mr. Weinberg of the Graphic Conservation Company; 5:30 p.m. at The Newberry Library.

1 March 1986

Mr. Howard Welch presents "A Look at the Valentine Manuals as a Source for Maps and Views of New York and Vicinity, 1841–1870" for the New York Map Society at 11:00 a.m. at the Museum of Natural History, New York.

15 March 1986

The Map Society of the Delaware Valley will view the Yale University map collections.

Briefly Noted

Gettysburg College mounted an exhibit of maps and sponsored a series of three lectures in the History of Cartography this past fall. The exhibit, "The Traveller's Eye: An Exhibition of Maps, 1620–1812," was drawn from the College's Stuckenbergs Collection of eighteenth-century Dutch and German maps. The three lecturers were Donald Cresswell, David Buisseret, and David Woodward.

The cover story in our #19 (September 1980) was about a plan of a town in Turkey (Catal Hyük), which was thought to be the world's earliest map. The map, a wall painting, dated by carbon techniques to about 6,200 B.C. This claim for cartographic priority has now been challenged by a Russian scientist writing in the November 1984 issue of *Scientific American*. The article, "Mammoth-bone Dwellings on the Russian Plain," by Mikhail I. Gladkih, Ninelj Kornietz, and Olga Soffer, describes excavations of a settlement built 15,000 years ago by hunting-and-gathering bands in what is now the Ukrainian Republic of the U.S.S.R. On page 170 of the article is reproduced a carving on mammoth ivory which Kornietz interprets as showing the Paleolithic community which was excavated.

The two extremely useful sets of slides compiled by George Kish and published in the 1970s by Harper and Row have been out of print for some years. Happily, Professor Kish has now arranged to make them available again, and they can be had through him at 3610 West Huron River Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103. The general set entitled *History of Cartography* consists of 220 slides arranged in 22 sections, and the North American set entitled *The Discovery and Settlement of North America, 1500–1865: A Cartographic Perspective* consists of 203 slides arranged in 14 sections. Both sets are accompanied by an Instructor's Guide and the price is \$275 each, postpaid. Think of this as \$1.25 per slide; that seems a fair price for a very useful classroom and lecture-circuit tool.

17 March 1986

Chicago Map Society field trip to the Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

5 April 1986

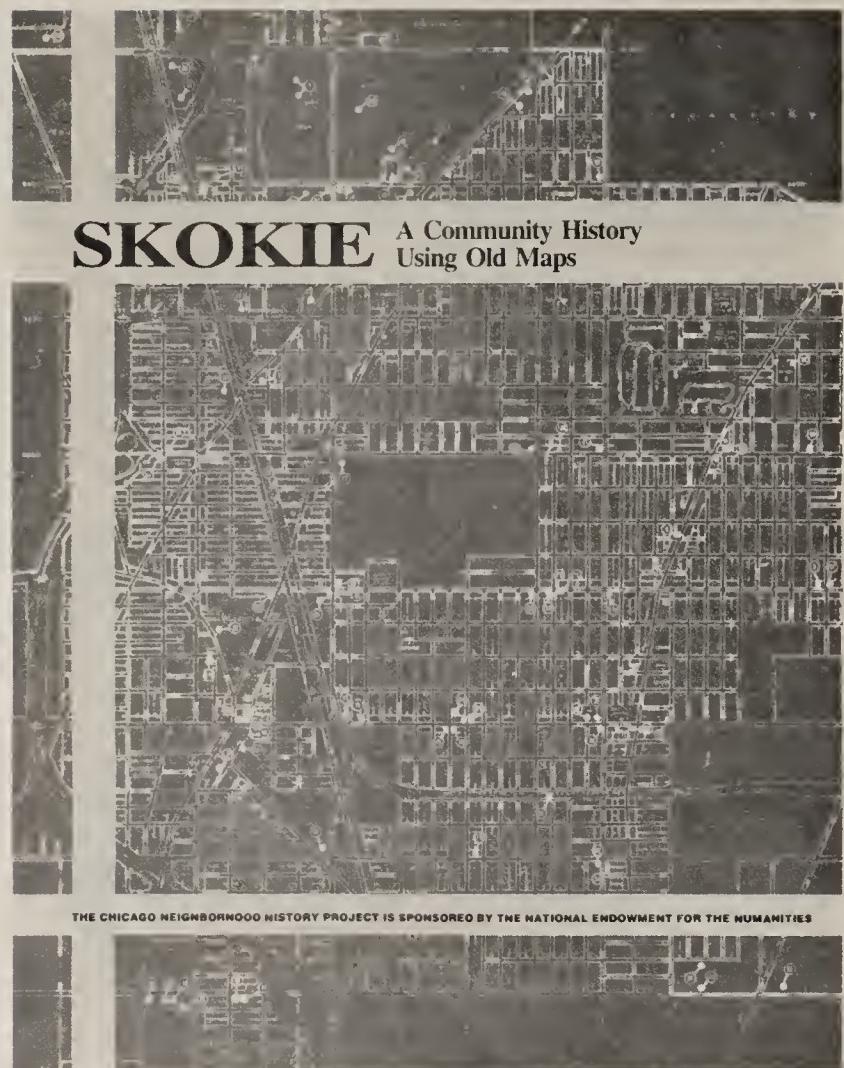
Mrs. S. Cider will speak about the history of portolan charts, with an opportunity to view manuscript portolan atlases from the sixteenth century. This New York Map Society meeting will be at 11:30 a.m. at the Hispanic Society, 613 W. 155th St., New York.

June 1986

"Tools of Empire," an exhibition of maps, ship models, and instruments, will open at the Hermon Dunlap Smith Gallery at The Newberry Library.

A new community history in maps

In collaboration with the Chicago Neighborhood History Project and the Skokie Historical Society, the Center has recently published a fifty-page booklet entitled *Skokie: a community history using old maps*. This consists essentially of reproductions of fifteen maps showing that northwestern suburb of Chicago, beginning with the General Land Office map of the 1820s, and continuing up to a recent aerial photograph. There is a commentary on these maps by Gerald Danzer of the University of Illinois, and David Buisseret. The booklet is issued in two versions; the fifty-page one, which costs \$6 and includes a section of "Themes, questions and pointers," and the thirty-page one, which omits this section and costs \$4. Both are available from The Bookshop, The Newberry Library.



PROJECT TO HIGHLIGHT EXPLORATIONS OF AMERICA

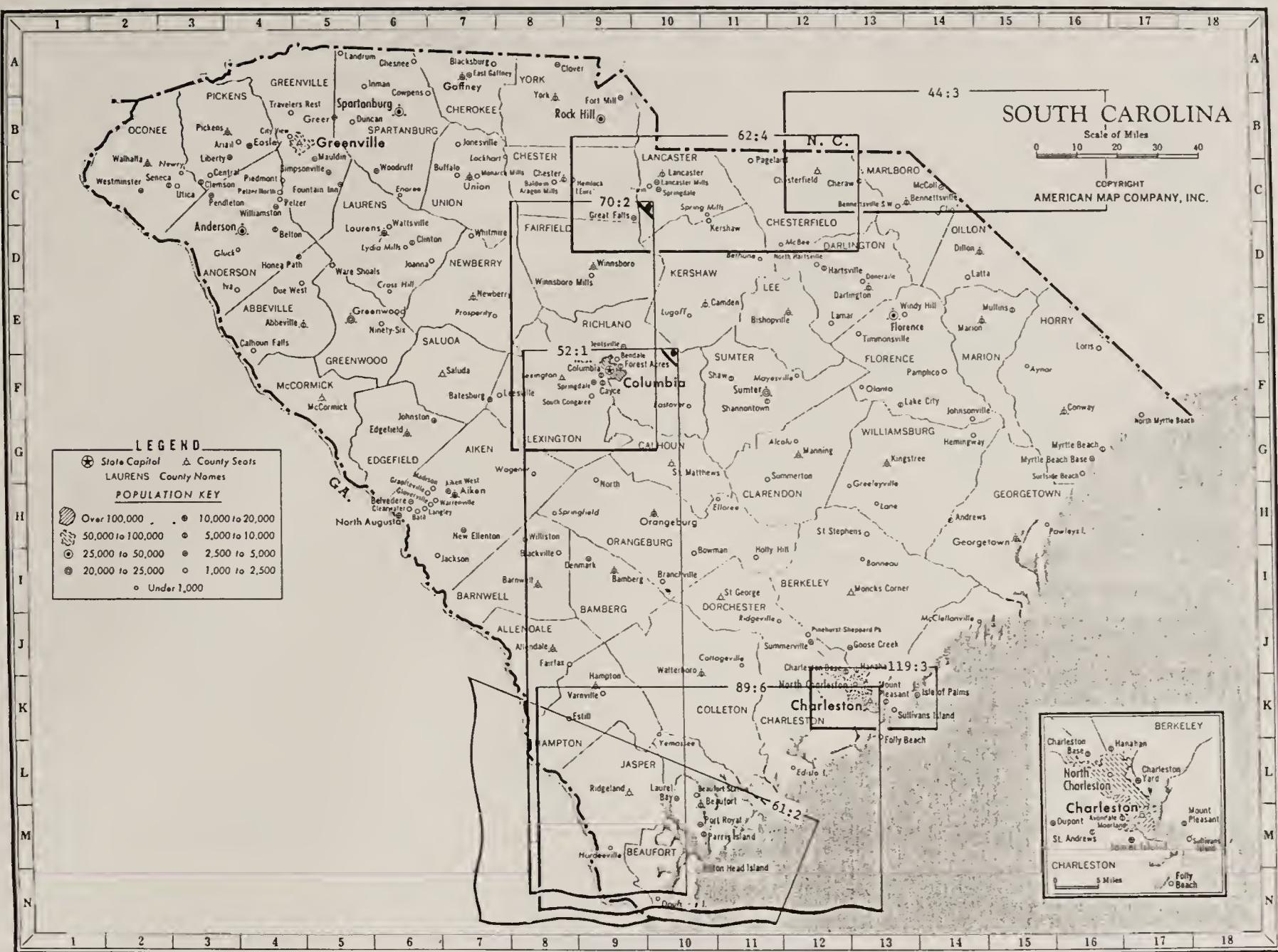
The discovery of America's heartland will be examined in a program planned by the Milwaukee Public Library and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's Golda Meir Library. The library system has been awarded a planning grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to develop with the UWM library "The Many Discoveries of America: The Impact in America's Heartland." Included will be a display of historic maps showing the first results of explorations made after Columbus' voyages. The materials are from the UWM American Geographical Society Collection and will include facsimiles of a map by Giovanni Leardo, from either 1452 or 1453, and the Behaim globe of 1492.

Professor Clinton Edwards of the UWM Geography Department will present a lecture with slides in the Milwaukee Public Library's Centennial Hall on February 5. He will give an overview of the subject and will explore the various stages and modes of European overseas discovery, exploration and settlement.

The lecture and exhibit will be used to plan a vastly expanded program on the subject of explorations in America for which a major NEH grant will be sought.

Center Fellowships

We have had five Fellows working recently in the Library on Center Fellowships. **James Akerman**, of Pennsylvania State University, came at the end of last year, to study the organization of maps in the atlases of early modern Europe. He is still working on that theme, and has now joined the Library on the staff of Special Collections as Map Librarianship Intern. **Raymond Brod**, of the University of Illinois at Chicago, came to study our maps by Matthew Seutter; readers of *Mapline* will perhaps have noticed the article on this subject by him in our last number. **Harry Kelsey**, of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, returned to the Library, to continue his work on sixteenth-century cartographers; this time he concentrated on the maps deriving from the *padrón real*, the great map containing the record of Spanish discoveries as they were reported to the House of Trade in Sevilla. **Michael Palencia-Roth**, of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, also worked on Iberian maps; his theme was cannibalism and the cultural identity of Latin America. Our fifth Fellow was **Terry Stocker**, from the University of West Florida. He worked on the mapping of the Aztec empire, with a particular view to identifying a number of lost sites.



Sample index map for Civil War Atlas

Volunteers at the Center

The Center has been fortunate, this year, in having the services of four volunteers, whose widely varying skills have greatly helped us. **Mary Birr** has carried out a variety of secretarial tasks with remarkable speed and accuracy; she is at present working on an index to *Mapline*, which we hope to circulate in March. **Robert Blau** has been responsible for much photography, of a high standard, which has appeared in *Mapline*, in the

Nebenzahl Lectures catalog, and in various proposals sent out from the Center. **Art Holzheimer** has undertaken a variety of tasks, which included helping with the preparation of the Nebenzahl exhibit, and scrutinizing the dealers' catalogs with rare zeal, for items of interest to us. Finally, **Noel O'Reilly** has been working on a substantial index to the maps in the official atlas of the Civil War; we hope to publish this work before very long.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to Mapline for the 1986 year. The price of the next four regular issues, and an index (Special Issue Number Six), will be US\$6.00, for both United States and foreign addresses. Don't forget to check the mailing label for corrections.

Recent Publications

America Emergent/Barbara B. McCorkle. New Haven: Yale University Library, 1985. 103 p. Indexes.

This handsomely-produced volume is in effect an illustrated catalog of Yale University Library's most interesting maps of America. It begins with the manuscript map of Henricus Martellus, and goes on to describe not only the well-known printed maps, but also such rarities as manuscript works by Coronelli Pacheco, and Stephen Austin. The photographs are clear and the commentary informative.

American Maps and Mapmakers/Walter W. Ristow. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1985. 488 p. Illustrations. Index. ISBN 0-8143-1768-5.

Walter Ristow has crowned four decades of work in the cartography of the United States in this substantial volume. His approach is largely descriptive, but the subject is so extensive that this compendious account will become an essential tool of reference.

Cartografia napoletana dal 1781 al 1889/Giancarlo Alioso and Vladimiro Valerio, eds. Naples: Prismi, 1983. 243 p. Maps. Bibliography. ISBN 88-7065-007-3.

This work is an exhibition catalog of about sixty maps of the region of Naples in the nineteenth century with the essays of eleven specialists around this theme. The work is well-presented and original, filling one of the many gaps in our knowledge of Italian cartography.

The Discovery of The World: Maps of The Earth and the Cosmos/Elizabeth Hale, Yves Berger, Helen Wallis, Monique Pelletier. Montreal: David M. Stewart Museum, 1985.

This is basically a catalog, with commentary and reproductions, of the most remarkable maps in the David M. Stewart Museum at Montréal. There are few surprises, but many old friends.

International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography and Carto-Bibliography/A. E. Clutton, ed. Norwich, England: Geo Books, 1985. 106 p. Indexes. ISBN 0-86094-180-9

Geo Books has just published this fifth edition of a directory which is essential reading for anybody who wants to keep up with current work in the history of cartography.

Maps of Africa/Oscar I. Norwich. Craighall, South Africa: AD. Donker, 1983. 444 p. Index. ISBN 0-86852-028-4.

By the side of Europe and North America, Africa has been somewhat neglected in cartobibliographies. This substantial volume goes some way to fill this gap. Its regional sections are not as full as the general section, but by using them both, the reader can get good idea of the coverage of any given region in printed maps.

Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900/James C. Martin and Robert Sidney Martin. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984. 173 p. Illustrations. Color plates. Bibliography. Index. ISBN 0-8263-0741-8.

Another region of the United States has now been covered as far as its printed maps are concerned. This is a good compendium; many of the photographs are legible, and those which are not still give enough detail to let the researcher know whether or not to track down the original.

Sea charts of the early explorers/Michel Mollat du Jourdin and Monique de La Roncière, translated by L. le R. Dethan. New York: Thames and Hudson, Inc., 1984. 298 p. \$60.

This volume brings together one hundred reproductions of sea charts, splendidly reproduced in color. Most of the charts come from the Bibliothèque Nationale, home base for the authors, but as this library has the largest collection of such early charts in the world, it is possible to use them in building up a convincing history of the map-type. The introduction deals with some controversial problems and will not please all readers; but in general this book is a model of its kind and the best work so far to appear on sea charts.

Unveiling the Arctic/Louis Rey, ed. Fairbanks: The University of Alaska Press, 1984. 292 p. Maps. Illustrations. Indexes. ISBN 0-919034-09-8

This book is in effect the collected papers of a 1981 conference held in Rome and entitled "The history of the discovery of the Arctic regions as seen through the descriptions of travellers and the work of cartographers from early antiquity to the 18th century." About twenty-five of the best specialists have contributed to this work which is thus of the greatest interest to historians of cartography. If you have the journal *Arctic*, vol. 37, no. 4 will give you the same text without hard covers.